



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/588,683	06/07/2000	Katsutoshi Ushida	862.C1923	9220
5514	7590	07/30/2007	EXAMINER	
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO			ENGLAND, DAVID E	
30.ROCKEFELLER PLAZA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, NY 10112			2143	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/30/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/588,683	USHIDA, KATSUTOSHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David E. England	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1, 2, 5 – 8, 10 – 21, 25, 28 – 31, 33 – 44, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1, 2, 5 - 8, 10 - 21, 25, 28 - 31, 33 - 44, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 2, 5 – 8, 10 – 21, 25, 28 – 31, 33 – 44, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1, 2, 5 – 8, 10 – 21, 25, 28 – 31, 33 – 44, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

4. The limitation found in the independent claims stating, “*... converting the image data into a baseline format which the destination device is able to process in...*” emphasis added, is not stated in the specification. What is stated on page 9 of the specification is, “*It is the 21st object... by converting the e-mail data into image data of a base line which the other party is most likely to be able to process...*”. Applicant is asked to amend this limitation out of the claims.

5. Furthermore, Applicant is advised **NOT** to amend “most likely” into the claim language because it will be rejected under 112.

6. Claims 1, 2, 5 – 8, 10 – 21, 25, 28 – 31, 33 – 44, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

7. The term "Base line" is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "base line" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. Furthermore, Applicant's specification does not describe what a baseline could be. Furthermore, in view of the above rejection, How would one know if a "base line" format for one device is considered a "base line" format for another device?

8. Applicant is asked to amend or explain how this is possible by pointing to specific sections of their specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 10 – 15, 25, 30, 31, 34 – 38, 42, 43, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloomfield (6023345) in view of Rachelson (6157706) in further view of Freeman (6020980).**

11. Referencing claim 1, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches a communication apparatus for transmitting electronic mail data by connecting to the Internet, the apparatus comprising:
12. designation means for designating a destination address, (e.g., col. 2, lines 9 – 28);
13. transmission means for transmitting the electronic mail data with the image data which is converted by said converting means, (e.g., col. 6, line 47 – col. 7, line 34 & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 45).
14. Bloomfield does not specifically teach determination means for determining a format of image data in correspondence with the designated destination address by referring to a database, in a case where transmission of the electronic mail data with the image data attached thereto is performed;
15. communication means for performing communication with a destination device to obtain functional information of the format of the image data, in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data in correspondence with the designated destination address is not stored in the database, before the transmission of the electronic mail data is performed;
16. converting means for converting the image data into the format determined by said determination means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data is stored in the database, for converting the image data into the format based on the functional information obtained by said communication means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data has been obtained in the communication performed by said

communication means, and for converting the image data into a baseline format which the destination device is able to process in a chase where the functional information of the format of the image data is not obtained in the communication performed by the communication means.

17. Rachelson more specifically teaches determination means for determining a format of image data in correspondence with the designated destination address by referring to a database, in a case where transmission of the electronic mail data with the image data attached thereto is performed, (e.g., col. 10, line 60 – col. 11, line 29); and

18. converting means for converting the image data into the format determined by said determination means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data is stored in the database, for converting the image data into the format based on the functional information obtained by said communication means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data has been obtained in the communication performed by said communication means, and for converting the image data into a baseline format which the destination device is able to process in a chase where the functional information of the format of the image data is not obtained in the communication performed by the communication means, (e.g., col. 11, lines 5 – 37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rachelson with Bloomfield because Rachelson gives the user the option to modify their preferences if there is no desire for the recipient to receive images in a preexisting default condition. Furthermore, Applicant's invention does not state which device is the initiator of the communication. This would leave one to interpret that the recipient or the communication apparatus could initiate contact to deliver functional information.

19. Freeman teaches communication means for performing communication with a destination device to obtain functional information of the format of the image data, in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data in correspondence with the designated destination address is not stored in the database, before the transmission of the electronic mail data is performed, (e.g., col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 35, A new user to a system or a user changing a preference before any facsimiles are converted and sent to a user.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Freeman with the combine inventions of Bloomfield and Rachelson because it would be more efficient for the system to update their user's profile if the user wished to change their preference on what format they would want incoming emails to be formatted into.

20. As per claim 2, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches a communication apparatus comprising:

21. designation means for designating a destination address, (e.g., col. 2, lines 9 – 28);
22. first connecting means for connecting to a local area network and a second connecting means for connecting to a wide area network, (e.g., Figs. 1, 7 and 13 & col. 4, line 37 – col. 5, line 5);
23. first communicating means for communicating electronic mail data by connecting to the Internet by one of said first and second connecting means, (e.g., Figs. 1, 7 and 13 & col. 4, line 37 – col. 5, line 5);

24. second communicating means for performing facsimile communication by connecting to the wide area network by said second connecting means, (e.g., Figs. 1, 7 and 13 & col. 4, line 37 – col. 5, line 5);
25. transmission means for transmitting the electronic mail data with the image data which is converted by said converting means, (e.g., col. 6, line 47 – col. 7, line 34 & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 45).
26. Bloomfield does not specifically teach determination means for determining a format of image data in correspondence with the destination address by referring to a database, in a case where transmission of the electronic mail data with the image data attached thereto is performed; and
27. control means for controlling said first communication means so as to perform communication with a destination device to obtain functional information of the format of the image data, in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data in correspondence with the designated destination address is not stored in the database, before the transmission of the electronic mail data is performed;
28. converting means for converting the image data into the format determined by said determination means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data is stored in the database, for converting the image data into the format based on the functional information obtained by said control means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data has been obtained in the communication controlled by said control means, and for converting the image data into a base line format which the destination device is

able to process in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data is not obtained in the communication controlled by the control means.

29. Rachelson more specifically teaches determination means for determining a format of image data in correspondence with the destination address by referring to a database, in a case where transmission of the electronic mail data with the image data attached thereto is performed, (e.g., col. 10, line 60 – col. 11, line 29); and

30. converting means for converting the image data into the format determined by said determination means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data is stored in the database, for converting the image data into the format based on the functional information obtained by said control means in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data has been obtained in the communication controlled by said control means, and for converting the image data into a base line format which the destination device is able to process in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data is not obtained in the communication controlled by the control means, (e.g., col. 11, lines 5 – 37).

31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Rachelson with Bloomfield because of similar reasons stated above.

32. Freeman teaches control means for controlling said first communication means so as to perform communication with a destination device to obtain functional information of the format of the image data, in a case where the functional information of the format of the image data in correspondence with the designated destination address is not stored in the database, before the transmission of the electronic mail data is performed, (e.g., col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 35, A new user to a system or a user changing a preference before any facsimiles are converted and sent to a

user.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Freeman with the combine inventions of Bloomfield and Rachelson because of similar reasons stated above.

33. As per claim 7, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if an error occurs in the transmission of the image data by said transmission means, electronic mail data describing information concerning error information is transmitted to said destination device or a previously designated electronic mail address, (e.g., col. 16, lines 16 – 59 & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 45).

34. As per claim 8, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if an error occurs in the transmission of the image data by said transmission means, electronic mail data having the image data attached is transmitted to a previously designated electronic mail address, (e.g., col. 16, lines 16 – 59 & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 45).

35. As per claim 11, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if connection to said first communicating means is dial-up connection, communication of the functional information and the transmission of image data are successively performed by a single call, (e.g., col. 5, line 52 – col. 6, line 17 & col. 16, lines 16 – 59).

36. As per claim 12, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if connection to said first communicating means is dial-up connection, communication of the functional

information and the transmission of image data are separately performed by at least two calls, (e.g., col. 5, line 52 – col. 6, line 17 & col. 16, lines 16 – 59).

37. As per claim 13, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if connection to said first communicating means is dial-up connection, communication of the functional information and the transmission of image data are successively performed by a single call or separately performed by different calls, (e.g., col. 5, line 52 – col. 6, line 17 & col. 16, lines 16 – 59).

38. As per claim 14, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if connection to said first communicating means is dial-up connection, a line is once disconnected to wait for timeout processing in communication, (e.g., col. 5, line 52 – col. 6, line 17 & col. 16, lines 16 – 59).

39. As per claim 15, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches if connection to said first communicating means is dial-up connection, a line is once disconnected to wait for timeout processing in communication, and timeout is selectively verified by recall, (e.g., col. 5, line 52 – col. 6, line 17 & col. 16, lines 16 – 59).

40. As per claim 101, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches the functional information is information indicating at least one of a coding system, resolution, and

original length, (e.g., col. 6, line 47 – col. 7, line 34, “*format*” & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 45).

41. Claims 25, 30, 31, 34 – 38, 42, 43, 51, 52, 102, 106, 112 and 113 are rejected for similar reasons and can be found in the disclosed reference as stated above.

42. **Claims 10 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloomfield, Rachelson and Freeman as applied to the above claims, and in view of Applicant's admitted prior art.**

43. As per claim 10, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches all that is similar in nature above as it applies to the claim language below, furthermore Applicant admits in the prior art that wherein the baseline image format standard is an MH coding system considered to be essential of functional information defined by ITU-T T.30, by which a resolution in a main scan direction is 8 pels/mm, a resolution in a sub-scan direction is 3.85 lines/mm, and an original width is 208 mm of A4 size, (e.g. page 1, line 19 – page 3, line 20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Applicant's admitted prior art with Bloomfield for similar reasons as stated above.

44. Claim 33 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

45. Claims 5, 6, 28, 29 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloomfield, Rachelson and Freeman in view of Applicant's admitted prior art, in further view of Seo (6124947).

46. As per claim 5, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield, Rachelson and Freeman do not specifically teach wherein if an error occurs in the transmission of image data by said transmission means, retransmission is performed by selecting a number of times of retransmission from a plurality of individually preset number of times of retransmission including zero, in accordance with the contents of the error. Seo teaches wherein if an error occurs in the transmission of image data by said transmission means, retransmission is performed by selecting a number of times of retransmission from a plurality of individually preset number of times of retransmission including zero, in accordance with the contents of the error, (e.g. col. 5, line 45 – col. 6, line 45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Seo with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson and Freeman because it would be more convenient for a user to input exactly how many time to attempt a retransmission if an error were to occur as opposed to having to go through the faxing process manually over and over again.

47. As per claim 6, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman, Applicant's admitted prior art and Seo do not specifically teach wherein no retransmission is performed if the contents of the error indicate that there is no destination address.

48. Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that " wherein no retransmission is performed if the contents of the communication error indicate that there is no destination address " in a computer networking environment was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. The Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference in support of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also In re Boon, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, In re Boon, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in Ahlert, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Applicant's admitted prior art with the combine system of Bloomfield, Applicant's admitted prior art and Seo because if there is no destination address there can be no retransmission let alone a first transmission with out a destination address whether a email address or fax number.

49. Applicant has failed to seasonably challenge the Examiner's assertions of well known subject matter in the previous Office action(s) pursuant to the requirements set forth under MPEP §2144.03. A "seasonable challenge" is an explicit demand for evidence set forth by Applicant in

the next response. Accordingly, the claim limitations the Examiner considered as "well known" in the first Office action, i.e. no retransmission is performed if the contents of the communication error indicate that there is no destination address, are now established as admitted prior art of record for the course of the prosecution. See *In re Chevenard*, 139 F.2d 71, 60 USPQ 239 (CCPA 1943).

50. As per claim 41, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art do not specifically teach switching a display on an operation panel related to functional information based on information in said database, if an address of another party is input in said first communication procedure. Seo teaches switching a display on an operation panel related to functional information based on information in said database, if an address of another party is input in said first communication procedure, (e.g., col. 5, lines 46 – 67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Seo with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art because of similar reasons stated above and furthermore it would be efficient for a system to display the dynamism of information that is changing in the system so the user can confirm which numbers the information is being set to.

51. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected for similar reasons and can be found in the disclosed reference as stated above.

52. Claims 16 – 20, 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloomfield, Rachelson and Freeman in view of Applicant's admitted prior art, in further view of Miller, Jr. et al. (6356356) (hereinafter Miller).

53. As per claim 16, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art do not specifically teach wherein functional information of a destination apparatus is acquired by communication using one of said first and second communicating means, a database for holding a maximum capability supported by each function is registered or updated, and, if said first communicating means is to communicate data, the data is converted into a standard registered in said database and communicated. Miller teaches wherein functional information of a destination apparatus is acquired by communication using one of said first and second communicating means, a database for holding a maximum capability supported by each function is registered or updated, and, if said first communicating means is to communicate data, the data is converted into a standard registered in said database and communicated, (e.g. col. 3, line 30 – col. 4, line 55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Miller with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art because it would be more efficient for a system to utilize the functionality of a database that is commonly used for storing information about users and/or devices on a network.

54. As per claim 17, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches all that is described above but does not specifically teach wherein whether image data pertaining to said

database is to be converted is set for each function item registered in said database. Miller teaches wherein whether image data pertaining to said database is to be converted is set for each function item registered in said database, (e.g. col. 3, line 30 – col. 4, line 55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Miller with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art because it would be cause less errors in the receiving system if the data was converted to a format that the receiving system could process.

55. As per claim 18, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield, Rachelson and Applicant's admitted prior art do not specifically teach if an address of another party with respect to said first communicating means is input, display information related to functional information is switched on an operation based on information in said database.

56. Miller teaches if an address of another party with respect to said first communicating means is input, display information related to functional information is switched on an operation based on information in said database, (e.g. col. 3, line 30 – col. 4, line 55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Miller with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art because it would be more convenient for a user to have the system convert the destination number to the address that it is associated with it.

57. As per claim 19, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield teaches wherein if a communication error occurs in said first communicating means, said second communicating

means communicates image data if communication by said second communicating means is designated and a telephone number of another party is set. Miller teaches wherein if a communication error occurs in said first communicating means, said second communicating means communicates image data if communication by said second communicating means is designated and a telephone number of another party is set, (e.g. col. 3, line 30 – col. 4, line 55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Miller with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art for similar reasons as stated above.

58. Claims 20, 39 and 40 are rejected for similar reasons and can be found in the disclosed reference as stated above.

59. **Claims 21 and 44 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloomfield, Rachelson and Freeman in view of Applicant's admitted prior art, in further view of Wolf (6535303).**

60. As per claim 21, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Bloomfield, Rachelson, Freeman and Applicant's admitted prior art teaches all that is described above but does not specifically teach wherein when said first communicating means is to perform communication of the functional information, of pieces of functional information defined by ITU-T T.30, functional information pertaining to communication such as a handshake rate, a modem rate, a minimum transmission time, the presence/absence of error correction mode, and the presence/absence of

G4 function need not be exchanged. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches wherein when said first communicating means is to perform communication of the functional information, of pieces of functional information defined by ITU-T T.30, functional information pertaining to communication such as a handshake rate, a modem rate, a minimum transmission time, the presence/absence of error correction mode need not be exchanged, (e.g. page 1, line 13 – page 3, line 20) and Wolf teaches the G4 function, (e.g. col. 3, lines 14 – 61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wolf with the combine system of Bloomfield, Rachelson and Applicant's admitted prior art for similar reasons as stated above.

61. Claim 44 is rejected for similar reasons and can be found in the disclosed reference as stated above.

Response to Arguments

62. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 5 – 8, 10 – 21, 25, 28 – 31, 33 – 44, 51, 52, 101, 102, 106, 112 and 113 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

63. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

64. a. Guck U.S. Patent No. 5911776 discloses Automatic format conversion system and publishing methodology for multi-user network.

65. b. O'Neal U.S. Patent No. 6411685 discloses System and method for providing unified messaging to a user with a thin web browser.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David E. England whose telephone number is 571-272-3912. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur, 7:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

David E. England
Examiner
Art Unit 2143

DE



DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100